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THE ARKANSAS STORY: ABOVE, THE GOVERNOR; BELOW, A CITIZEN

ARKANSAS 1957
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LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

MOBSTERS TAKE COVER

Little Rock quiet but school crisis looms for the entire South

By Lawrence Emery

ALTHOUGH THE WEEK of Sept. 23 was filled with inflammatory declarations from bitter-end segregationists throughout the South, everything was calm and quiet in Little Rock, Ark., as Central High School opened Monday, Sept. 30, for its second week of integrated classes with nine Negro students in attendance. Only one paratrooper escorted the group of Negro children into the school. Troops inside were reduced to 11 and carried only billy clubs. Soldiers outside still carried rifles, but bayonets were sheathed. There were no crowds. School attendance had risen steadily through the week against an active campaign by the Little Rock Citizens Council and the Mothers' League to organize a boycott of the school.

There was no observable hostility to the Negro students from their white classmates, which seemed to bear out one senior's comment: "If the parents would just go home and leave us be we'd work this thing out for ourselves."

FAUBUS FIZZLES: In contrast to the peaceful beginning of the second week, Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus was still threatening to call a special session of the legislature and seek authority to shut Central High School down entirely, possibly reopening it later as a "private" institution. Although he claimed a majority of legislators favored a special session, others challenged his contention.

Earlier Faubus had made a nationwide radio address in which he pictured Little Rock as under "military occupation": citizens being "bludgeoned" and "bayoneted," the city "swarming" with Federal agents and ruled by "police state.

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THE MERGED FEDERATION CREAKS IN THE JOINTS

Teamsters' fate will affect whole labor movement

THE MERGED labor movement showed signs of coming somewhat unstuck last week as the AFL-CIO executive council, meeting in New York gave three affiliates, including its largest, 30 days in which to get rid of "corrupt influences" or suffer suspension and eventual expulsion.

The three unions are the United Textile Workers (formerly AFL) with 40,000 members; the Bakery & Confectionery Workers with 140,000 members, and the giant Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters with 1,500,000 members. The charges against all three were based solely on disclosures before the Senate select committee headed by John L. McClellan (D.-Ark). The executive counsel set Oct. 24 as the date on which it would hear reports of steps taken to comply with its clean-up-or-get-out order.

A PECK OF TROUBLE: The fate of the teamsters is critical for the entire labor movement. The massive organization has powerful allies among many old AFL craft unions which have not found wedded bliss in the merger with the CIO industrial unions. The teamsters also possess unique strength by their ability to make or break other union's strikes by respecting or ignoring their picket lines.

The clean-up order came on the eve of the teamsters' convention opening in Miami Beach on Sept. 30 and found James Riddle Hoffa, who hopes to head the union, in more trouble than one man seemingly could cope with. In addition to the ouster threat from the AFL-CIO, Hoffa on Sept. 25 was indicted by a Federal grand jury in New York on five counts of perjury. The charges arose from his appearance before the same grand jury, which last May 14 indicted him and two others on charges of conspiracy to use illegal wiretaps in his own Detroit headquarters.

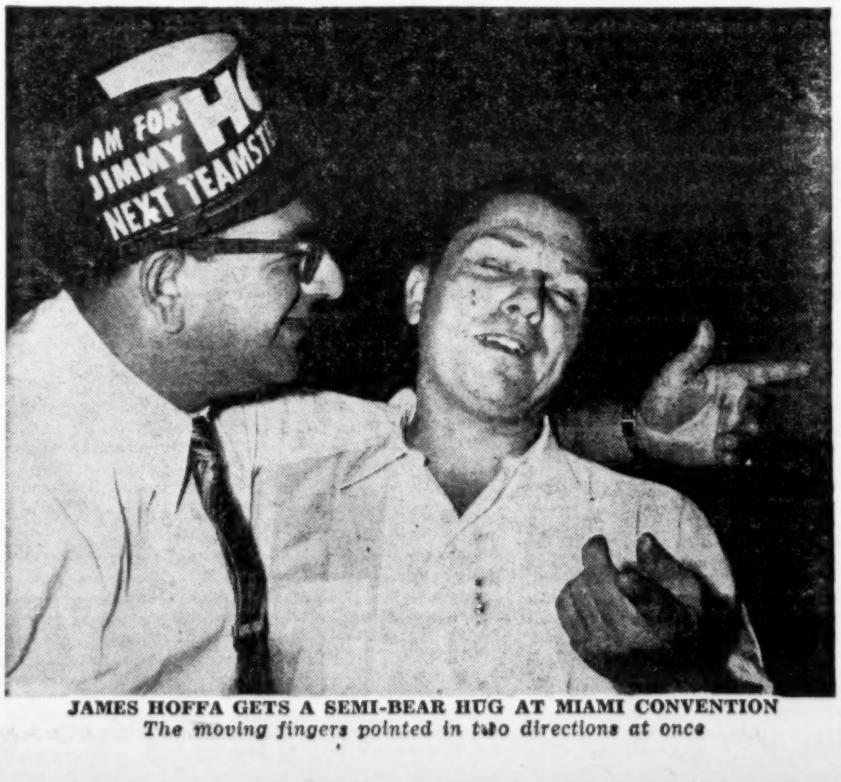
A PENALTY UP TO 5 YEARS: Trial on the conspiracy charge is set for Oct. 15, the same day on which he is scheduled to plead on the perjury charges. Conviction for conspiracy carries a maximum sentence of one year and a $10,000 fine; the perjury charges could get him up to five years and a $2,000 fine on each count. Hoffa, campaigning in Miami, had a brief comment on the new indictment: "That's a matter for my lawyers."

In addition, resumed Senate hearings in Washington brought new accusations against Hoffa and some of his associates, including kickbacks from teamster union business agents, pay-offs from a Detroit restaurant owners association, and a loan of $1,000,000 in union funds by Hoffa to a strike-bound Minneapolis department store. But the committee announced on Sept. 26 that it would not subpena Hoffa for another personal appearance before it in advance of the union convention. When they rested their case, the Senators had a list of 82 charges against Hoffa.

The committee also heard testimony suggesting that Hoffa himself had been designated a delegate to the convention under circumstances that violate the union's constitution. Committee counsel Robert F. Kennedy, after hearing the testimony, said: "That means Mr. Hoffa is not a delegate."

HEART OF THE MATTER: Delegate or

(Continued on Page 9)



JAMES HOFFA GETS A SEMI-BEAR HUG AT MIAMI CONVENTION
The moving fingers pointed in two directions at once

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REPORT TO READERS

Beyond Dulles' pale

OUR FAR-FLUNG EDITOR-IN-EXILE is now back in England after a jaunt which started last July with a visit to Moscow at the time of the Youth Festival, then on to Peking and the better part of two months in China. He "tuped" back from Peking to Moscow Sept. 24 and was home in Talbot Square, London W.2, next day.

Tuped means riding in the new Soviet Tupolev jet airliner, which does the run from Peking to Moscow in nine hours flying time. The Chinese now have Tupolevs on their run from Peking to Lhasa, Tibet, cutting the flight from eight to two hours—which should give you some idea of the world's fastest airliner.

Belfrage went to Peking in August a week or so ahead of the youth group from the Festival (of whom his daughter Sally was one). At Irkutsk on the way—well, let him tell it.

"FROM IRKUTSK my seat-neighbor in the plane was a Chinese psychologist returning from Berlin, who—shut my mouth!—was a GUARDIAN reader. Eased me pleasantly into the Chinese scene . . .

"By now I am connecting in all directions and firing on all cylinders. Takes time of course, even to get used to phoning techniques. You dial after saying to the operator 'Wy-shen.' Works like a charm . . .

"Revolutions may come and go but the glory of Chinese eating goes on forever. I feel very sorry for those Russians and other Western types who patronize the special 'Western food' restaurant in the hotel, and have not learned to know what they are missing by chauvinistic, Freudian or other fears of grasping firmly a pair of chopsticks and digging in . . .

"It will seem very weird going back into the Dulles-Macmillan world."

CHINA was not all exquisite cuisine and international hobnobbing, however. For a fortnight Belfrage went on a field trip to Chinese "frontier" country (see p. 6), then spent a spell in Shanghai before starting the return trip. There will be several articles to come.

"I am stuffed with material about China," he writes. "I feel deeply dissatisfied with my efforts to encompass my impressions even in a dim way.

"Above all, the benefit of having gone there might show up later, as I think that some feeling of what the new emergent Asia is like should make whatever one writes a bit more intelligent, no matter what the subject."

FROM INDIA, where she went from the Middle East in the late summer, Tabitha Petran sends her impressions of Kerala, the state with India's only Communist government (see p. 7)), and plans to write further on India's general problems.

Miss Petran is the first Western reporter to visit Kerala, as far as we know, since it elected its new government, so her stories are something of a "scoop."

THE EXCLUSIVE REPORTS of GUARDIAN correspondents abroad may provide you with a good chance to let some of your friends learn how people live and act in the areas curtained off from view by the U.S. press services and Dulles' ban on travel to China and other areas beyond his pale.

Also, such articles may help get new GUARDIAN readers from among your friends. We hope so.

—THE GUARDIAN

THE MAIL BAG

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

LONDON, Sept. 22 (Reuters)—Radioactive substances released by atomic explosions may have caused an upsurge in intelligence among children, a British psychiatrist said today.

Dr. J. Ford Thomson, a physician, psychologist, physicist and psychiatrist, said tests on 5,000 British schoolchildren born since 1954 show that they have intelligence far beyond their years.

He said Strontium 90 and other radioactive substances may be the cause.

But Thomson warned that while a small quantity of radioactive material may be good for a child, too much would be dangerous.

N.Y. Daily News, 9/23

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: H. Getzoff, Middle Village, N.Y.

Heavenly discourse

CINCINNATI, O.

It came to pass that an elite Southern citizen died a natural death and, after a suitable period, was transported to the pearly gates. There, a kindly Registrar in a white robe dipped an old quill pen into a bowl of ink, opened a huge ledger and asked:

"What, sir, do you consider to have been your greatest accomplishment on earth?"

The newcomer drew a deep breath.

"I am glad you asked me that question. It so happened that a benevolent Providence once called upon me to perform a signal service for humanity in our quiet corner of the world . . ."

"What did you do?" asked the Registrar, pen still poised.

"I, sir," continued the newcomer, "acted to preserve a way of life, I helped to carry on a sacred trust. I assisted in passing on to generations yet unborn a pure and unsullied tradition. I helped to hold back forces of evil and to maintain mankind's proud heritage. I . . ."

The Registrar laid down his pen and turned to an apprentice angel:

"Do you understand him?"

"Why, it's simple enough, sir," said the apprentice. "With 150 other citizens of his sort, he once successfully prevented me and eight other little colored children from going to school."

Reuel Stanfield

Effective steps

CLEVELAND, O.

Only if we consider the world as a unit is Anna Louise Strong correct about the world being socialist. The majority of the people of the world are either socialists in socialist or socialist-oriented countries, or socialist-minded in capitalist countries. Capitalist countries still exist. Our country is the leading one.

It seems to me that the continued nuclear tests are an outgrowth of the fact that the objective conditions causing class struggle still exist in important parts of the world. As I pointed out in my pamphlets "Christian Evolution" and "Christian Evolution No. 2," antagonisms will persist as long as these conditions are permitted to exist.

The conditions of class struggle are caused by the inheritance of the means of production. Changing these conditions is a basic change and will effect and be affected by changes in many of the functions of our society. Many of our citizens, whether or not they are aware of the total significance of their effort, are taking effective steps to bring these changes about. The fight for our inherent civil rights, against group prejudices, for better housing in those areas of our cities disintegrating from age, the efforts to change our election laws to break the monopoly by the two parties of the ballot, the education to break down the persistence of superstition in our churches—these are all part of the evolution toward socialism in our country and consequently a contribution toward building one world and eliminating nuclear weapons.

J. A. Sobon

Children for peace

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

The Children's Plea for Peace, in Minneapolis, has a worldwide program for school children that helps develop international interest and friendship through Pen Pals. Would you like to help us? Pen Pals from abroad are constantly needed to supply 2,500-3,000 requests a month which come from young people all over the U.S. We would appreciate your help in securing the names of boys and girls between 8-18 years of age, and also names of teachers and schools in your country who want to correspond in English with American boys and girls.

Penpals, World Affairs Center
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14, Minn.

Man's best friend

RYE, N.Y.

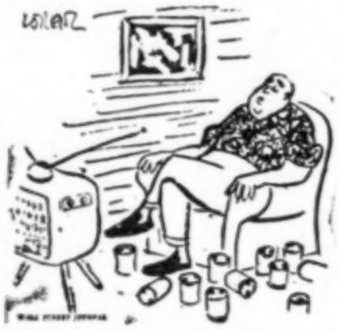
I must protest the item in the Sept. 16 GUARDIAN concerning the German shepherd dog. A shepherd is the most intelligent of dogs, but his eyesight is no better than that of any other breed, which is extremely poor. Under battle conditions the scent and behavior of the enemy (differences in clothing, in diet, stealth, the scent of fear) would make it relatively simple for a good trainer to teach an intelligent dog to attack the enemy and not his own troops.

But under normal peace-time conditions no such differences exist. "Brownie" would undoubtedly attack anyone he considered an intruder, but he would attack without regard to color of skin or shape of eyes: he would not be aware of any such subtleties; in addition to very dim eyesight, all dogs are literally colorblind.

Many dogs are suspicious of strangers carrying anything (hence the widespread viewing-with-alarm of the familiar figure of the mailman): most dogs are uneasy and nervous when confronted with any physical deformity, or lameness; some unfortunate owners have dogs who are convinced that anything on wheels is an outrage, and must be attacked. I once owned a dog who believed that any and every cigar smoker should be liquidated without delay; but nowhere is there a dog who will attack, without command, **anyone** because of national origin. You might just as well say you have trained a dog to attack all Protestants, or all Seventh Day Adventists, or all poker players.

Now let's all, including the U.S. Army, be a little more responsible in the future.

Ann Scoville Ehrenberg



Wall Street Journal

"Well, folks, we're headed in to the 13th, score tied, and just in time to grab another can of Schpratz . . ."

Errata

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

In my story on California's Trinity Dam power (8/26), I said that if Central Valley Project generates the power, irrigation would be subsidized out of power revenues to the extent of $66,000,000 a year (along with the other advantages of public ownership).

Public ownership is good but not that good—as I well knew. The $66,000,000 subsidy covers a period not of one year but of 50 years, during which the investment is being amortized.

Also, in your story on Niagara power along side of mine I am afraid you confuse kilowatts with kilowatt hours. For kilowatts are the measure of capacity—the product of capacity is kilowatt hours. A parallel concept is water hydrant pressure (kilowatt) capable of producing a flow of X gallons a minute (kilowatt hours).

Reuben W. Borough

Friend to friend

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

With a sense of urgency I write you—who have shown an active interest in the petition campaign against nuclear bomb testing. Please read these two leaflets just off the press: **What Have We Silently Said "Yes" To?** and **Return to Human Decency.**

If you agree with us that these leaflets make the awesome picture clearer, will you help get them to thousands of people by buying and then giving or mailing them—in sets of two, for the cumulative effect—to just about everyone you know and some you don't? Preferably with a personal word from you.

We have ordered a first printing—on faith—of 15,000 copies of each leaflet. Whether or not these, and tens or hundreds of thousands more, will get to people, will depend on you and others like you whose awareness gives wings to action.

—Russell Johnson, **Peace Secretary, American Friends Service Committee, P.O. Box 247**

P.S. Since July 17, when we delivered 10,000 petition signatures to the President, we have received almost 7,000 more. With your help, we can send him a second 10,000 soon. If you need more petitions, for your own canvassing or to send out with leaflets, please let us know.

Each of the leaflets contains statements by leading scientists, clergymen, military experts, journalists and others on the peril of nuclear weapon tests and stockpiling. The GUARDIAN will print excerpts from time to time, but we strongly recommend you order a supply of your own as suggested above. Price 5c each, 25 for $1, $3 a hundred. Order from AFSC nearest you. Addresses: 20 S. 12th St., Phila.; 237 Third Ave., N.Y.C.; 59 E. Madison, Chicago; 1818 S. Main St., High Point, N.C.; 4211 Grand Ave., Des Moines; 407 W. 27th St., Austin, Tex.; P.O. Box 966-M, Pasadena; 1830 Sutter St., San Francisco; 1108 S.E. Grand Ave., Portland, Ore.; 3959 15th Ave., N.E., Seattle.—Ed.

Bread AND ink

QUEENS BAY, B.C.

Enclosed at long last is $3 for a year's subscription to your wonderful weekly. Found we miss our issues of the GUARDIAN much more than what that $3 could buy in food! "Man does not live by bread alone."

Mr. & Mrs. Edward Baravalle

Integration story: One six-year-old Negro boy

DEALE, MD., is a small (pop. 526) fishing village on Chesapeake Bay within easy commuting distance of Washington, D.C., and 15 miles south of Annapolis. In the shadow of both capitals, Deale is building up its own school integration crisis which has already flared into violence. The cause: one six-year-old Negro boy.

Dr. Harry N. Jones, who is a Negro, is the town's only resident physician. Although his practice is in Washington, he has a high record of community service, contributions and free medical care in Deale. Early in September he enrolled his six-year-old son, Harry Jr., in the town's first grade, a one-room school annex in a rented store with 25 white pupils.

"MORONIC MISFITS": One night rocks shattered the schoolroom's windows. A little time later a delegation of five whites called on Dr. Jones and urged him to withdraw his son from school; he declined. A few nights later a motorcade of 12 carloads of whites with rifles paraded slowly past Dr. Jones' home. Then a cross was burned near his flower gardens and after that threatening phone calls were persistent. Young Harry Jr. was taken out of schol.

Gov. Theodore McKeldin declared that "such unlawful acts cannot, of course, and will not be condoned. Every effort will be made to apprehend the perpetrators, bring them to trial and punish them in accord with the law." He criticized the attackers as "misfits," called their behavior "moronic," and said that "to permit the panic that was planted in Arkansas to spread into Maryland would be a betrayal of our traditions of calmness, tolerance and respect for the law."

THE FAIR-THINKING ONES: This brought a retort from Mrs. Pauline W. Remey, a member of the Anne Arundel County Board of Commissioners and a leader of Deale's segregationists: "Everything is calm if Mr. McKeldin will just keep his mouth shut. I've known these watermen all my life and they're not going to take it. Mr. McKeldin can issue all the edicts he wants to, and they can send state and county police, but they'll have to stay here 24 hours a day."

Several leading whites came to Dr. Jones' defense, including Dr. Richard D. Weigle, president of the county school board, and Ruby Downs, 74, who owns the store housing the school annex and part of which he uses as a real estate office. His windows were also broken and he received threatening phone calls. A former Washington police sergeant,, he now sits in his office with a loaded rifle. Citing Dr. Jones' community services, he said: "The fair thinking people know he is one of the greatest people that ever came here."

THERE ARE MANY WAYS: While a Washington **Post & Times Herald** reporter was interviewing Dr. Jones, the mail brought a letter from the county Planning & Zoning Commission telling him that a new home and office he is building with his own hands violates zoning regulations and that he must shut it down or file for an exemption within 15 days. He said:

"This is another way of getting after me. The letter calls this building a clinic. It is going to be my home. I have put an office in it for the convenience of people coming here for medical care . . . I have never tried to build up a practice here in Deale. I have no regular office hours but when people know you are a doctor they come to see you."

On Sept. 23 the county police chief assigned three top detectives to find the rock-throwers, the cross-burners and the threateners. "We're going to get to the bottom of it. I don't care how long it takes," he said.

Two days later some 200 Deale residents inserted a full-page ad in an Annapolis newspaper declaring that "the peace, good order, welfare and future of our county, state and nation lies in segregation."

On Sept. 28 it was reported that Dr. Jones had pulled up stakes and moved his family to Washington, where Harry Jr. now goes to a private school. The Jones home and property in Deale are for sale.

TWO ELECTIONS IN AMERICA

Haiti mandate is unclear; United Fruit keeps Honduras

By Elmer Bendiner

AFTER NINE MONTHS of political upheaval, interim presidents, juntas and states of siege, some 1,300,000 Haitians went to the polls on Sept. 22. For the first time in the Republic women were allowed the ballot.

Each voter appeared before a six-man bureau in his polling station with a piece of white paper in his hand on which were written his choices for President and members of Congress. It was possible to fill in the ballot at the polls but with illiteracy at almost 90% few asked for the right. After the bureau president dropped the ballot in the box each voter had his little finger dipped in red indelible ink and the nail clipped to prevent "floaters."

The last time Haitians had spoken up, it was in the form of a general strike that drove out dictator Paul E. Magloire last December. The mandate they delivered last month was certain to be less clear. There were challenges even before the ink was dry on the voters' fingers.

HAPPY POLITICIAN: Exiled candidate Daniel Fignole, the favorite of the desperately poor in Haiti's cities, said in New York City that the vote had been staged to install "a tool of the Army." Sen. Louis Dejoie, planter and favorite of the island's business interests, said: "I believe 85% of the election is crooked." Clement Jumelle, who had campaigned in the shadow of a financial scandal which touched him as a former member of the Magloire cabinet, was so convinced the vote was "rigged" that he asked his supporters to boycott it. But Dr. Francois Duvalier seemed completely satisfied with the fairness of the vote; his supporters claimed a landslide victory.

Unofficial returns said he had polled 60% of the vote but official results would not be known until October. Duvalier has been the most contented politician in Haiti ever since last June 13 when soldiers broke into a cabinet meeting, seized the then acting president Fignole and put him aboard a plane for the U.S.

DEFIANT POLITICIAN: As soon as unofficial returns came in, Sen. Dejoie threatened defiance. He said if the returns showed he had lost, "the Haitian people won't accept it." He claimed that his representatives on the election bureaus had been intimidated or excluded, that there had been wholesale fraud. The returns from the island of La Gonave did look suspicious. The 1950 census reported the island's population over 21 was 13,302. Official election returns from there credited Duvalier with 18,941 votes and 463 for Dejoie.

La Gonave's startling population rise was less surprising to Dejoie than that he should be rejected there of all places. He said: "I do not accept it. I am the only one helping the population. I buy limes from them—100,000 gourdes ($20,000) a year . . . They all know me."

In Port au Prince some storekeepers closed their shutters, the sign of a merchant's strike that has proved a potent weapon of Sen. Dejoie. The Junta clamped down martial law and Dejoie was reported in hiding last week.

Washington remained calm in the Haitian crisis. All the three possibilities seemed pledged to making Haiti hospitable to U.S. investments and tourists. The only one who seemed to hold out hope for a new solution for Haiti's oppressive poverty was Fignole who, though he lacked a coherent economic program, based his political career on the poor instead of the businessmen.

Fignole supporters had rallied throughout the campaign but they could not vote for him because the Junta decreed that no one outside Haiti could be a candidate and Fignole was to be barred until after the elections. With Fignole tucked away in New York's Hotel Raleigh, the U.S. seemed indifferent to the outcome.

HONDURAS 'SAFE': It seemed impossible for Washington or the United Fruit Co. to lose the elections in Honduras, either. There, on the same day the Haitians balloted, some 500,000 Hondurans went to the polls to elect a new assembly. As in Haiti, women voted for the first time and accounted for 40% of the electorate. There, too, the voters had their fingers dipped in ink. Four men were killed and nine were wounded in arguments at the polls in small towns but for the most part the balloting went quietly.

The Liberals won easily, with 62% of the popular vote, taking 36 of the 58 seats in the republic's only national legislative body. The elected delegates are to meet in Tegucigalpa on Oct. 21 to name a president, now almost certain to be the Liberals' leader Ramon Villeda Morales.

As in Haiti's case, the new President of Honduras offers no threat to existing relationships.

END OF A REIGN: In Honduras, for the first time since 1932, the Nationalists were decisively defeated. It was in that year that the dictator Tiburcio Carias Andino took power. He held it for 16 years during which time this banana republic of 1,200,000 people was ruled as a feudal state. Carias' governors ran their departments like barons, shaking down the businessmen and farmers, taking cuts of the gambling and vice rackets.

HONDURAS: CHILDREN SELLING FRUIT AT GRACIAS AIRPORT
It's a stray penny for them, millions for foreign investors

William Krehm, former **Time** correspondent in Central America, wrote: "All Central America seems a caricature but Honduras is a caricature of Central America."

The dictator was completely under the thumb of the United Fruit Co. (Bananas account for 65% of all the country's exports). The few railroads are owned entirely by the fruit companies and run mainly where the bananas grow. Other goods move out for the most part by burro over almost impassable roads or by airplane.

PLAYED BOTH SIDES: During the war Carias was pro-Nazi and Honduran consulates were said to do a thriving business in selling passports to Nazi agents. But when the U.S. entered the war, the passport racket stopped and Carias joined the Free World.

Though Honduras' Constitution forbids any President to succeed himself, Carias had himself re-elected twice because, as his followers shouted, "God also is a continuist."

In 1949 Carias stepped down but rigged an election to put in power his fellow nationalist and supporter Dr. Juan Manuel Galvez. In 1954 Galvez resigned in favor of his vice president Julio Lozano Diaz. Last October 7 "Don Julio" tried to name his heir in a Carias-type election. It returned a nationalist landslide but 11 men died in election day fighting and scores were injured.

A SMALL IMPROVEMENT: On Oct. 21 a military junta took over and declared Don Julio's landslide hopelessly rigged. Don Julio died in exile last month. The elections promise more stability in Honduras than in Haiti. Since the vote was by proportional representation, even rebellious oppositionists were assured "a piece of cake," as one leader called it. He added: "It might not be as large a piece as we would like but its cost is less than the cost of an armed fight for a bigger piece."

Villeda and the Liberals had been savagely red-baited and they answered by denouncing communism and repeating their credo that Honduras is dependent on U.S. loans and investments. It is not likely, therefore, that the Liberal regime will alter Honduras' status as a banana republic but, at least, things will be improved over Carias' day when baseball clubs were banned as centers of conspiracy until a general convinced the dictator the game was useful in teaching men to toss grenades.

FLU PATIENTS GET SHIPBOARD SCREENING

Though inspectors checked all incoming ships and planes for carriers of the Asian flu, enough of the virus had already sneaked over the borders to bring 222,650 Americans to bed with aches and fevers last week. Vaccine was in short supply almost everywhere. Leading doctors, called together by the San Francisco Medical Society, warned that the vaccine was only 50% effective, not 70% as previously estimated, and that, with some patients, its effects might be as bad as the flu's. They advise: Don't rely on vaccine. Get to bed, treat symptoms.

There can be no moral justification

MORALLY the waging of nuclear war against anyone for any purpose cannot be justified. Two years ago, on the tenth anniversary of Hiroshima, **The Pilot,** official organ of the Catholic Archdiocese of Boston, said of that bombing: "No barbarian in the history of man ever snuffed out human life more wantonly." And what is the bombing of Hiroshima compared to H-bomb war? A day laborer cried out the other day about the leaders of the big powers: "The worst criminals would not do what these people are preparing for. Why should I have any respect for them?" He was right, and his judgment applies to all the people who do not stop the H-bomb criminals.

The United States must take some decisive steps, unilaterally if necessary, to eliminate its own arms program. Such an action would be taking a risk. But the gamble is far less than that of preparing for hydrogen war. It would be a return to human decency and common sense, which is more than can be said for the course the Government has been pursuing and which has brought us to this fateful hour. It could reverse the present momentum and set in motion forces that would break the deadlock and the cycle of fear.

—From **Liberation** magazine, July-August 1957.

Orval's pal Jimmy

JIMMY KARAM, who acted as spokesman for the mob around Little Rock's Central High School Sept. 23, is a close friend of Gov. Orval Faubus and holds the state post of athletic commissioner. He operates a clothing store in Little Rock. A decade ago he was a "labor consultant" and headed a strikebreaking outfit.

Mrs. Karam was a guest of Mrs. Faubus at the Southern Governors' Conference at Sea Island, Ga.

Little Rock residents know Karam as the organizer of the Veterans Industrial Assn., which made its "services" available to employers involved in labor disputes immediately after World War II.

The VIA was associated with the Christian American Movement formed in Texas to "save the Nation from the tyranny of the labor unions."

Ten years ago, when Florida Atty. Gen. Tom Watson was trying to enforce one of the first State right-to-work laws, he called in Karam and the VIA for "militant protection" against "picketers and strongarm groups." Karam declared that the VIA would battle the closed shop "in our way, by strongarm methods or any other way it takes." The project collapsed, the Miami **Herald** reported, when Watson denounced Karam as "an ordinary agitator and would-be money grabber."

BOTH SIDES OF STREET: Karam is often in the State House. He is close to the Governor's teen-age son, Farrell, and takes him to athletic contests. He is close to the Governor too.

FBI agents showed a special interest in Karam during the demonstrations outside Central High. The N.Y. **Post** reported that he played both sides of the street: to the newspapermen he deplored the violence; with the mob, he urged them to chase a Negro photographer.

3 LAWYERS ACT

Brief for Sobell is filed by 4,000

THREE EMINENT California lawyers—Daniel G. Marshall of Los Angeles, Judge Edward Totten of Orange and Laurent Frantz of Berkeley—were scheduled to file an amicus curiae brief with the Supreme Court when it convenes Oct. 7 in behalf of over 4,000 individuals who signed petitions this summer asking a review of the case of Morton Sobell.

Sobell was convicted with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in 1951 on charges of conspiracy to give atomic information to the U.S.S.R. In 1952 he was sent to Alcatraz, where he is now imprisoned. His wife Helen and his mother Rose have devoted the years since to seeking freedom or a new trial for him. They have been joined by many great figures in the world, including mathematician Bertrand Russell, author Jean Paul Sartre, scientist Harold Urey, radio commentator Elmer Davis and hundreds of writers, clergymen, professors, lawyers and others here and abroad.

Motions for freeing Sobell or granting him a hearing for a new trial based on charges of prosecution fraud and irregularities were filed with the Supreme Court in September. The amicus brief representing the thousands of concurring individuals declared that by failing to respond to the charges of the Sobell defense, "the prosecution in effect has done a disservice to our role among the nations of the world.

"In the absence of an answer to the petitioner's charges by the prosecution, and without a hearing, fundamental questions of policy and justice will remain forever open."

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IN THE COLUMNS THEY DON'T SEEM TO LOVE HIM

And now, we'll have 285,000 words from the fascinating Boris Morros

THE MARKET for counter-spies was reported booming last week but still it took a string of the most purple adjectives since the days of the Medicine Show to sell Boris Morros to the luncheon clubs of the country. Below are excerpts from a letter currently circulated by the Lee Keedick Lecture Bureau which is booking the self-confessed patriot:

"The most fabulous cloak-and-dagger story of the century! That is what everyone is saying about the fantastic second life of Boris Morros—the cleverest and most daring counter-espionage agent in the annals of United States history . . .

"This is a man who willingly entered the foreboding walls of the Kremlin and matched wits with the Soviet hierarchy . . . once while being wined and dined by Soviet Spy Chief Lavrenti Beria, Martha Dodd Stern's message arrived accusing him of disloyalty to the Communists! With his usual charm Boris talked Beria into believing the American woman was jealous. Truly he is one of the most dedicated of all American patriots.

"In addition to the almost daily news reports on Mr. Morros, there will be continuing publicity from his syndicated newspaper articles, his book, **Reader's Digest, Look** Magazine, TV serialization and ultimately from the motion picture.

"Mr. Morros has 285,000 words of notes from which to tell the whole story. In 12 years of baffling the cunning agents of the Kremlin, he has proven that he is a brilliant actor with a glib tongue, a legendary sense of humor and charm to spare. On the lecture platform he'll be equally great."

PATRIOT'S TAKE: The lecture bureau's Robert Keedick told the GUARDIAN there had been "quite a few responses." He later amended that to say the response was "excellent." Morros was to hit the trail at the end of September but Keedick said there was as yet no big meeting scheduled. They were all small groups, he said, but "shaping up nicely." The fees were "confidential."

The take awaiting "the most dedicated of all American patriots" might be the object of official scrutiny.

Columnist Walter Winchell on Sept. 4 wrote: "Nobody is bothering him for it, but Red spy-catcher Boris Morrow (sic) owes Uncle Sam a whopping tax bill."

Morros when he appeared on a TV panel program, **Face the Nation,** in August, gave moderator Griffing Bancroft his idea of what the nation should do to defend itself against subversion: "We are talking plenty of helping, but we are not doing. I would like to find 10 more Boris Morroses."

EVEN ONE'S TOO MUCH: But even one Boris Morros was more than enough for some columnists and in the most surprising **places.** Dorothy Kilgallen in the Hearst N.Y. **Journal-American** wrote:

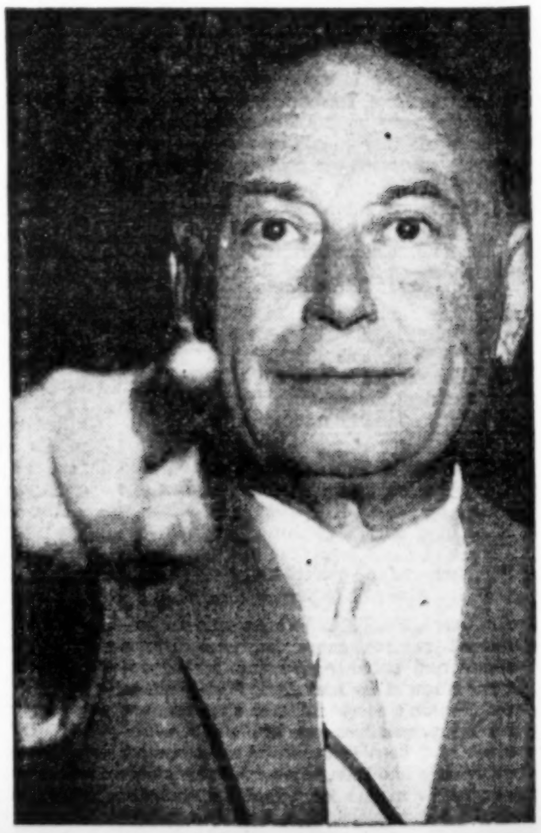
"One of the most amazing aspects of the fascinating Boris Morros spy story is the naive reporting of the story by the most revered of the newspapers carrying accounts of the case." She then debunked the **Times'** statement that Morros wrote the "Parade of the Wooden Soldiers" and its picture of him living in Beverly Hills with his wife, the prima donna of the venerable musical, the Chauve Souris. Columnist Kilgallen wrote:

"He married her all right, but he also divorced her, and they don't live in Beverly Hills; he lives with his newer wife, Maria, at the Hotel Warwick in New York. His present wife is closer to the age of his son Richard than his own."

Miss Kilgallen said that people in show business were puzzled by Morros' claim that when he had to pretend to be a communist in talking to high Russian officials and U.S. spies he "had to do a more realistic acting job than any of the players I had ever directed in Hollywood." Miss Kilgallen commented:

"The quiz question: whom did he ever direct? In Hollywood he was never regarded as a motion picture director." She concluded: "Obviously the skeins of intrigue in the thrilling Boris Morros counter-spy case have only begun to be unwound."

Note to the Times: Not only was the first Mrs. Morros not the prima donna of the Chauve Souris: she was never on any stage.

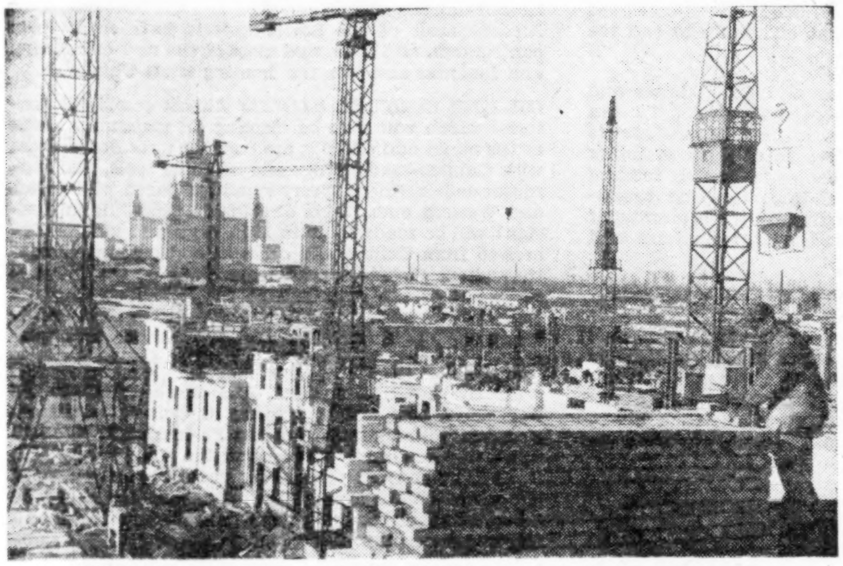


BORIS MORROS

One enough—or would you like 10 more?

THE SHORTAGE IS ACUTE

Moscow builds houses



MOSCOW SKYLINE: A SCENE REPEATED ALL OVER THE CITY
Between the skeletal structures (l.) the University skyscraper

By W. G. Burchett
Guardian staff correspondent

MOSCOW

ACUTELY AWARE of widespread dissatisfaction in the Soviet Union over the critical housing shortage, the Soviet government recently announced a new drive to "eliminate the housing shortage within the next 10 to 12 years." Figures were released showing that the tempo of building for the period ending in 1960 would be slightly speeded up and that housing would be a major target of subsequent plans.

That a tremendous housing drive is under way in the Moscow region is evident for anyone just driving to and from the airport. Hundreds of acres of land are covered with new and half-built rows of mainly eight story buildings. There are endless convoys of trucks hauling prefrabicated walls, ceilings and floors and rows of cranes pecking at the trucks and hoisting the sections into position.

10-YEAR PROJECT: On Aug. 28, the chief of housing construction for Moscow City—Promislov—revealed what was being built and planned. The present building is part of a ten-year housing project started in 1951. This provided for 10,000,000 square metres (a metre is slightly over a yard). By the rather meager floor-space-per-family standards here, this means a little more than 300,000 flats.

By the end of 1955, 4,300,000 metres had been built. It was decided then to almost double the tempo and to step up the balance from 5.7 million to 11.2 million square metres by 1960. This would provide for 500,000 new flats in the 10-year period. This year, according to the Moscow official, 60,000 new flats will be completed and occupied. Next year over 80,000; in 1950 100,000; in 1960 "something over 100,000."

NEW METHODS: These results are being achieved by large-scale mechanization of building processes. Entire new factories have been built or are under construction to cope with the Moscow rehousing plan. Foundations, partition walls with built-in furniture, floors and ceilings, roofing sections, window and door frames are almost all being prefabricated. With the new methods, Promislov said, they can complete eight-story blocks of 200-400 apartments in seven or eight months. Five-floor blocks of 60-70 apartments can be built in four to five months and five-floor school buildings with classroom space for 880 pupils in about two months.

Housing standards in the first part of the plan provided for flats of four and five rooms totalling 45 square metres, but it was found that people were subletting, and that sometimes there were two and three families in a single flat. The standard now adopted is 1-3 room flats of between 20 and 30 square metres each.

The skyscraper blocks have been abandoned in favor of blocks of four and five stories without elevators and eight-story blocks with elevators. (Muscovites do not like skyscrapers. They object to wasting time going up and down in lifts, according to my neighbors in the 32-story block of 900 apartments where I live.)

COMPARISON FIGURES: Promislov quoted some figures from the Paris **Le Monde** which gave housing construction as 6 flats every year per thousand inhabitants in England; 6.8 in Greece, 6.4 in Holland and only 5.5 in France. He said the figures for Moscow—which can not be taken as standard for the whole of the Soviet Union—are 12.2 flats per thousand this year, 16.6 next year, 20 for 1959 and over 20 per thousand for 1960. The main area for the new housing is out towards the skyscraper Moscow University. New roads have been pushed through and the Moscow subway will be extended there by the end of 1958. When the rebuilding schemes in the perimeter of the city are finished, Promislov said, they would start work in the center. Many of the lovely old single-story wooden houses will have to come down and make way for new planned streets and whole suburbs of the standard eight-story apartment houses.

Altogether in the Soviet Union, in the five years ending 1960, the plan is to complete about 1,500,000 flats in apartment houses and one million individual homes. It is an ambitious scheme, feasible only, as Promislov pointed out, because of the broad industrial base and the high degree of mechanization which can now be applied to housing construction.

FURNITURE DEMAND: With something like 170 Moscow families moving into new flats every day throughout the year, there is an enormous strain on the furniture shops. Queues of people are waiting to snap up beds, tables and especially wardrobes as fast as they are unloaded from the warehouse trucks. Local furniture-making is totally incapable of coping with the demand. Stores crammed with furniture overnight are picked clean by midday. German, Czech and Finnish furniture is being imported on a large scale but disappears like snow on a hot stove almost before it is unwrapped. It seems that Soviet leaders will have to pull a few more levers and start a drive for furniture making. Otherwise the new tenants are going to be eating and sleeping on floors with no place to hang their clothes.

●

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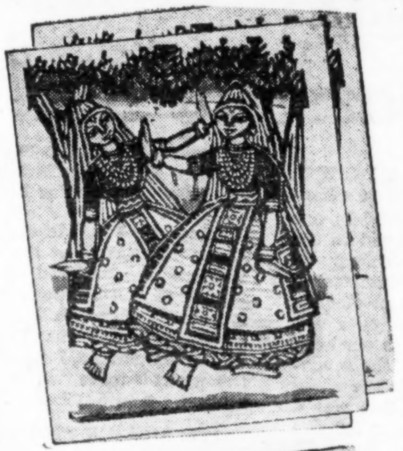

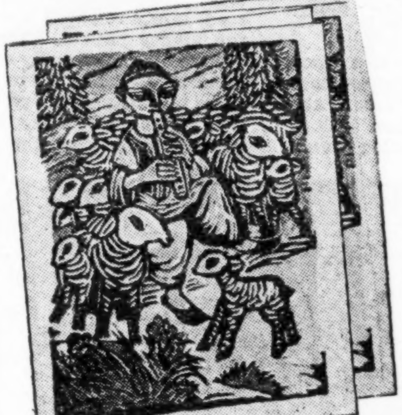

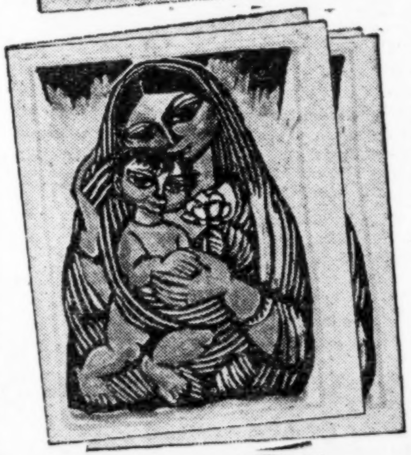

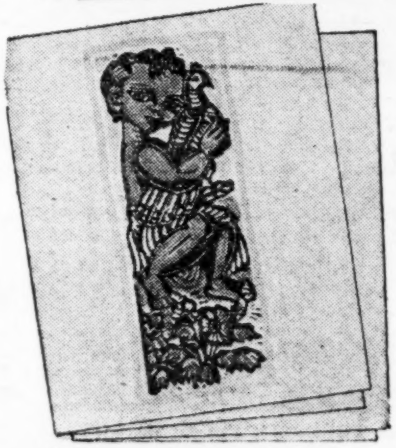

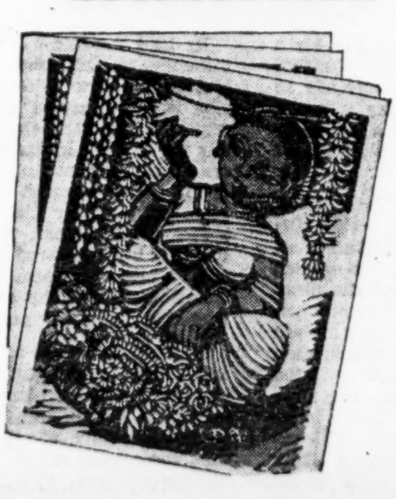

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IN RESPONSE to an overwhelming demand by our readers, we are offering a new edition of our holiday cards by the noted artist Chittaprosad of Bombay.

The cards are in full color and full size (5-3/8x7 inches), printed by the famous Knudsen process.

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Because the initial cost of plate making was paid last year, we can offer the cards to GUARDIAN readers at the rock-bottom price of only

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MEN WITH FAITH IN THEIR HANDS

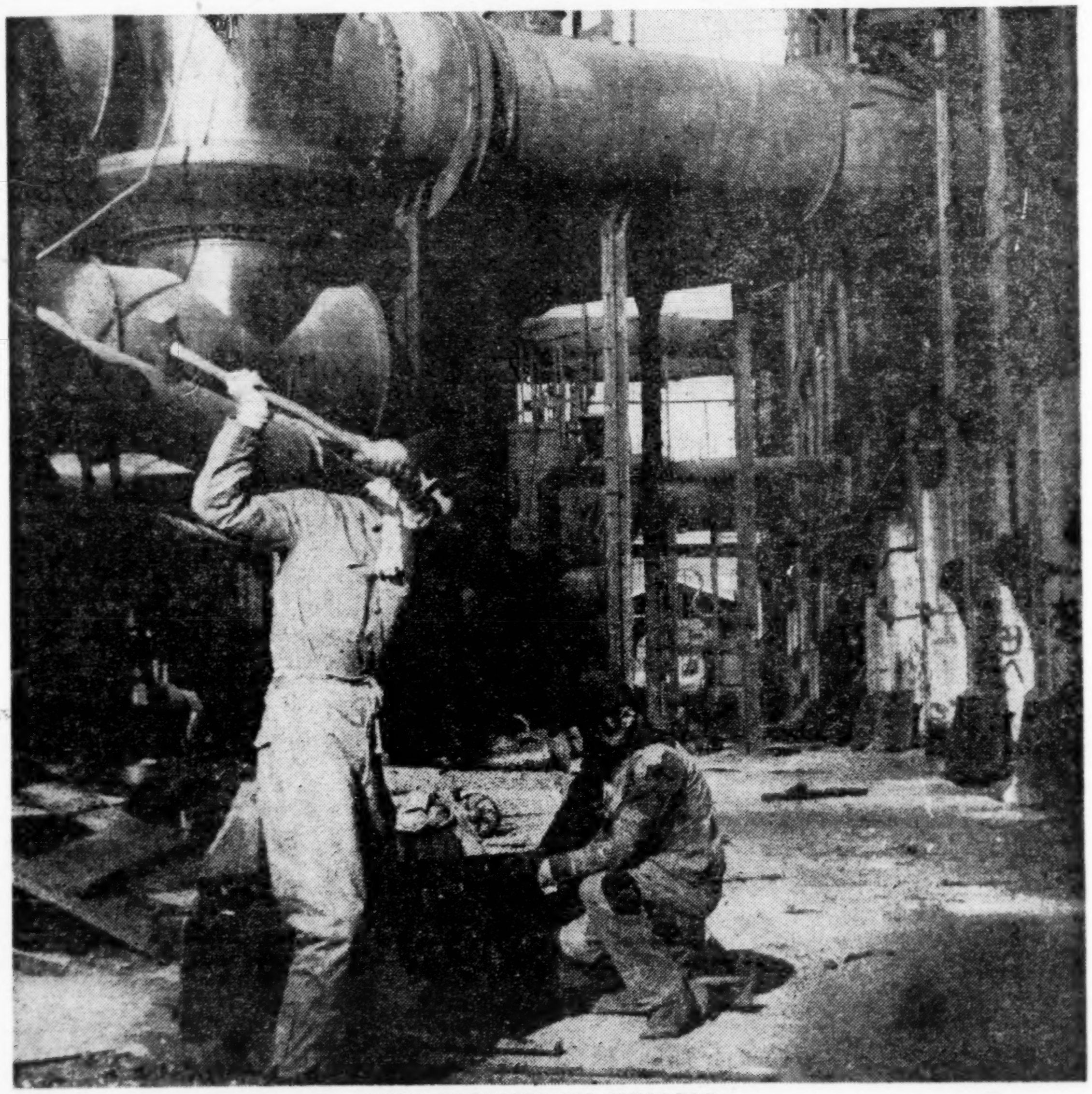
Wheel-barrows and yaks building China

By Cedric Belfrage

SIAN, CHINA

WITH YOUNG UNIVERSITY graduate Tsai Shen-ling as my interpreter-nursemaid (Chinese-less, one is helpless as a baby here), I am being exposed to the bewildering vastness of China's land, people, history and future. A new and soaring Sian, its population multiplied by three since liberation, sprawls for dust-clouded miles outside the walled one-story city that once was China's capital. "These peasant families," says our host, pointing down to compounds at the foot of the seven-tiered pagoda, "have only been there since the Sung dynasty [A.D. 960-1127]. Previously this place was a center of learning, built by a Tang emperor for the monk Hsuan-tsang to translate the sacred books he brought back in A.D. 645 from his 50,000-mile, 17-year walk through India."

In Kuomintang days the pagoda temple was a troop barracks barred to the people; now a sea of saplings marks the beginning of a great leisure park around the shrine. At New Year's, 20,000 people come here including Buddhist pilgrims and citizens just wanting a view of their mushrooming city. New China is giving re-birth to Sian as a center of learning. Returning students swarm along pot-holed, dust-deep roads among the 13 universities and institutes built and building where a few years ago there was one. Bicycles, with a few pedicabs doing little business, are almost the sole form of transportation.



CHINA FORESEES ITS CHICAGOS
Faith and common sense work a pioneering miracle

LANCHOW

FROM THE TERRACE of its modern hotel, this "future Chicago" in China's geographical center is an anthill of construction to which any frontier-minded American must respond. Around and beyond the plaza enclosing a shrub and flower garden, as far as one can see, makings of a new metropolis are all being moved at once by rubber-tired donkey and mule wagons; men with baskets on shoulder-poles, and with inflated sheepskins bulging beneath meshed bamboo for river transport; men shoving and hauling improbable loads of stone and timber on two-wheeled barrows. The result: modern buildings and factories sprouting from lashed wooden scaffolds, sewers and water-mains spreading along miles of widened but still mud-crevassed streets—all done primitively but efficiently to end the centuries of primitive living.

Amid all this, Mercedes cars and Soviet buses and Chinese trucks fight for road-space with yaks, Tibetan lamas, side-panniered donkeys, ancient tub watercarts loaded at the Yellow River, people of all ages toting something purposefully, near-babies maternally tending almost-nude infants. The backdrop: towering round-topped mountains, bald of vegetation—the beginning of the great ranges which spread west from here and south-west into Tibet.

FAITH MOVING MOUNTAINS: Through these mountains five years ago came the first transforming railroad, now stretching 650 miles further northwest past the Yumen oilfield. Railroad construction problems in the mountains are only exceeded by those now faced in Sinkiang's desert, where there is no water and hurricanes blow the tracklayers' tents from over their heads. One mountain lifts the line 9,000 feet up, one river requires a bridge over three miles long.

By 1961 the line will reach the Soviet border, putting Lanchow on the shortened Moscow-Peking route. Two branch lines are finished or under way, and construction is beginning of the link to the new Tsaidan oil region, where rich chromium and other mineral deposits were lately located. For the 30,000 railroad workers and engineers and their families a whole city has bean-stalked around Lanchow station where, chief planning engineer Chi Hung-yu says, there was "only a graveyard" before. The walls of the administration building are plastered ceiling-high with the "rectification" wall-newspapers and cartoons to which I am now accustomed, chiding and ridiculing rightist comrades who still doubt the party's leadership.

By U.S. standards it is nothing—in five years, China will hardly exceed 10% of our railroads. The miracle is the old American pioneer miracle, only differently inspired. It lies in the conceptual grandeur, the time-conquering faith of uncomplicated men, in their hands and commonsense, to link the intricacies of building abundance from virtually nothing. First the railroad, then trainloads of men and steel and the first machines. Already most of the Soviet experts have made their contribution and gone, and most of the new oil refinery and factories and workers' housing is all-Chinese.

OIL AND CULTURE BLOOM: Almost-completed factories which will soon be meeting all machinery needs of the mines and oilfields are training unskilled workers with Chinese-made lathes and machine tools. The two-square-mile refinery ("very small compared with Soviet and Western ones," says director Ai Chih-ling in Russian) will be ready to go in 1959. Boys and girls newly-arrived from Canton and overseas and peasant villages throughout China—the oil technicians of the future—surge out of the mess-hall at the Petroleum Workers Technical School. This is the former Sandan-Baillie "Indusco" (Industrial Cooperatives) school once generously supported by U.S. progressives.

Of the UNRRA-supplied, U.S.-made lathes in its workshops, now lost in a forest of Chinese ones from Shanghai and Dairen, dean Kuo Yu-han says: "We still think this machinery the best in the shop." I ask him if, in light of U.S. support for the school, the faculty has warmer-than-average feelings about America. The school's four directors look at each other, smile, and all nod as Kuo replies: "Everyone in China feels the same good feeling about the common people of America."

Says Kao Ping-i, burly secretary of Lanchow's Construction Commission, over tea at the hotel: "Before liberation all you see between here and the mountains wasn't there; we kids couldn't even go into that area without being shot at. Every summer a flood, often disastrous. My parents brought me here from the country after both grandparents died in the famine of '29. Lanchow was a warlord-ruled consumer community centering around merchants and landlords drawing rents from the surrounding farmlands.

"Our government shipped the landlords off to work on the farms on which they had fattened, and said Lanchow must become a productive city, a communication and processing center for the new mines and oilfields, and also a cultural center. We've already built five of 12 planned education institutes and a branch of the Academy of Science. From 200,000 our population has almost reached the 800,000 figure planned for 1972, so we're already drastically revising. At school I was taught as an important fact that there were three bridges over the whole Yellow River; now our city alone has five. Yes, things have changed greatly."

THE LONE DISSENTER: One of the most formidable tasks is re-planting the bald mountains of clayey "loess" with trees to stop the fantastic erosion in the Yellow River basin. In the yard of a hut perched on a hilltop, amid terraces of saplings on every visible slope, young Chang Min-teh sets out the teacups next to a vase of fresh-cut peonies and tells us:

"The old men say that hundreds of years ago these hills were covered with vegetation, but it was cut and burned down by feudal warlords and by debt-ridden peasants driven from their lowland farms. Before liberation there was no soil conservation at all. Chairman Mao gave us a pump to bring water up from the river and told us to plant trees and beautify our mountains. In our first year we four cadres and 11 workers on this section, with volunteer help from city workers on their days off, planted 100,000 trees of which 60,000 survived; in our second, three quarters of the new trees survived. Each tree needs watering regularly for five years. We don't expect to finish the task in our lifetime."

Threading down the eroded slope through cows, mules and children taking the air outside mud-huts, I remark to Tsai: "The West thinks you should have waited patiently for Chiang Kai-shek to give you all these things." "If we had waited 1,000 years," he replies, "we still wouldn't have got them. Not only did we not get them, but we had to pay for not getting them. The money we paid for them went into the Chiang clique's pockets to strengthen their power to oppress us."

In a Wild Goose Island farmhouse three shrewd, humorful, leathery-faced peasants—all Communists studying Marx between hoeings and cabbage-plantings—divide a monster watermelon and tell what co-operation has done for them. Everyone is making more, debt and natural disaster haunt them no longer; the co-operative has 120 new bicycles, 100 radios, sewing machines, irrigation pumps and plentiful livestock—and mountains of the finest vegetables to send to market. It is also growing fields of saplings—some to sell to government, some as a present to the soil-conservation program.

Just one man on the island won't join. "He insists," says Li Han-fu, who got 90% of the votes in last year's 21-candidate election for chairman, "on working when he likes, idling when he likes. His family's condition is worse than anybody's, and when babies are born the co-op has to lend him money. He takes it but says: 'It's a free country, isn't it?' "

FIRST FULL SURVEY BY AN AMERICAN REPORTER—I

Kerala: India's Communist-ruled state

By Tabitha Petran
Guardian Staff Correspondent

IN KERALA THEY VOTED IN THE COMMUNISTS
Indian women registering to vote in last April's elections

COCHIN, KERALA

ANCIENT KERALA enjoyed its golden age, according to legend, thousands of years ago, during the reign of King Mahabali, when all people shared as equals and lived as brothers. In time, however, the King, incurring the displeasure of a god, was condemned eternally to Hell. His sole dispensation was a yearly visit to Kerala (Malayalam for land of the coconut) to see how his people are faring.

Celebration of the King's annual return in early September is Kerala's great national — and harvest — festival, the Onam. This year was the first Onam celebrated since the formation of the new Malayalee Kerala state (formerly Travancore, Cochin and the Malabar province of Madras). It is also the first under the new Communist government which took office last April. And if Kerala remains far from the golden age (which many here identify with primitive communism), King Mahabili this year at least would have found among his people an entirely new spirit.

RED FLAGS ALOFT: This is apparent in the hammer-and-sickle red flags flying over many towns and villages, including plantation-owned villages; in the avid reading of newspapers (including the three Communist dailies) even in back-country villages; in the quiet confidence of workers who know they can now strike without facing police fire and the lockup; in the absence of cynicism and disillusion so prevalent elsewhere in India; and, above all, in the expectation of a new deal voiced almost everywhere by the landless, the homeless, the jobless —a substantial proportion of the people.

Kerala's is the first Communist government anywhere in the world (except for tiny San Marino) to take office as the result of western-style parliamentary elections. As a state government, its powers are strictly limited; its leaders lean over backward to observe the letter and the spirit of the Indian Constitution. In its nearly six months in office (at the time of my boat and bus trip through the state), its main achievement, according to its Chief Minister E. M. S. Nambudiripad, has been "a new approach to problems which has created a new sense of confidence among the people. In the beginning some sections were just tolerant. After all, we got only 35% of the vote. Now they too think, by and large, that we are going in the right direction."

BEAUTY AND LITERACY: All India —and the world—is watching the Kerala "experiment" with hope or dread: for its success or failure may be a key to the future direction of India's 370,000,000 people. Basically the problems of Kerala, —about twice the size of New Jersey and with a population of 15,000,000—are the same as those of other Indian states; but Kerala has certain distinctive features:

- A garden spot of India, it is rivalled in natural beauty only by Kashmir. Its 340-mile coast line is lush green with groves of tall coconut palms. Lakes, lagoons and canals make the central plain a tropical and beautiful Belgium. Rubber plantations cover the foothills of the Western Ghats rising to the east; herds of wild elephants are found higher up; and the High Ranges, which reach 5,000 feet, are carpeted with tea bushes or forests, broken by rivers and waterfalls, and capped by peaks with vistas clear to the Arabian Sea.

- Seventy per cent of its people are literate as compared to 18% in the rest of India; a relatively high proportion are college and university graduates. Literacy is the product of several factors. Since ancient times Kerala has been India's window on the world, with cultural contacts with Europe and Asia Minor since before the time of Christ. Christianity was established here by St. Thomas in the first century (about a third of the people are Christians). Kerala's spices became known the world over and later missionaries flocked here. They still run many of its schools.

INTEREST IN ARTS: More recently, the Communists have inspired a genuine people's cultural movement with the result that today every village boasts:

1. A library (there are more than 3,000) containing current periodicals, Malayalam and Indian classics and Marxist literature. A Communist is almost always active in the library, usually as its secretary, and has wide discretion in spending the money allocated by the government.

2. An arts club whose activities embrace music, dancing, drama, painting and crafts. The CP for many years has maintained four theater groups, operating on a strictly business and highly successful basis. Some say the election victory was spurred by the play, **You Made Me A Communist**, by Kerala's leading playwright, Thoppil Bhasi. It has been performed over 1,000 times, more than any other play in India. The performances encouraged young people in the villages to stage their own productions, —usually one-act plays by Bhasi and other playwrights. All Kerala's leading writers are, if not Communists, sympathetic to the movement. Villagers will sit all night watching performances of their arts clubs. The government is considering helping the clubs to broaden adult education.

LAND HUNGER: Kerala, one of the poorest states in India, is among the most densely populated areas in the world, with 1,500 persons to the square mile. Land hunger is acute; 5% of the landlords own about 35% of the land, while the average holding is one-third of an acre. Some own only a "cent"—a 21-foot square. Even more are landless. Land rent is high: in some areas tenants pay more than 50% of the crop, even when the landlord contributes nothing but the land.

The landless erect tiny hovels of mat and thatch in ditches along the roadside; this is government property and they will not be evicted. The government also owns the peaks in the high ranges above the level of tea cultivation. Here, too, tiny huts perch precariously on hillsides and "owners" cultivate a few feet of soil.

Unemployment is great. A Congress government survey a few years ago estimated a third of the total adult population to be unemployed. A more recent survey reduced the estimate to a fifth. What this means can be seen in part in the sandy coastal area. Here only coconut cultivation is possible and 1,500,000 people or more are dependent on the coir industry.

LITTLE FOR THE POOR: This industry involves:

1. Processing of fiber from coconut husks into coir yarn, done entirely on a cottage basis. Coconut plantation owners sell the husks to middlemen, who sell them to peasants for "retting," i. e. rotting in marshy water. Rotted husks are then sold to other middlemen who, in turn, sell them to other peasant families. They dry the husks, beat out the fiber, spin it into yarn on a spinning wheel and sell to still other middlemen.

2. Baling and shipment of this coir yarn, essentially a sorting and packaging process, caried on mainly in Cochin.

3. Manufacture of coir yarn into carpets, cords, mats, brushes, bags and other products, a highly skilled industry centered in Aleppey.

All phases of the industry have been in chronic depression for a decade. In the cottage end of the business, peasants at best are completely at the mercy of the countless middlemen who take all the profit, leaving the worker a pittance. Baling and manufacturing are controlled by foreign companies, largely British. As these companies increasingly export the yarn and fiber the manufacture of coir products has declined. Coir employment has dropped in Aleppey from over 30,000 in 1940 to 11,000. But today, of this 11,000 roughly 4,000 are wholly unemployed and the rest get but two or three days work a week. Fierce competition has led to mushrooming of small factories which manage to evade all labor and wage legislation.

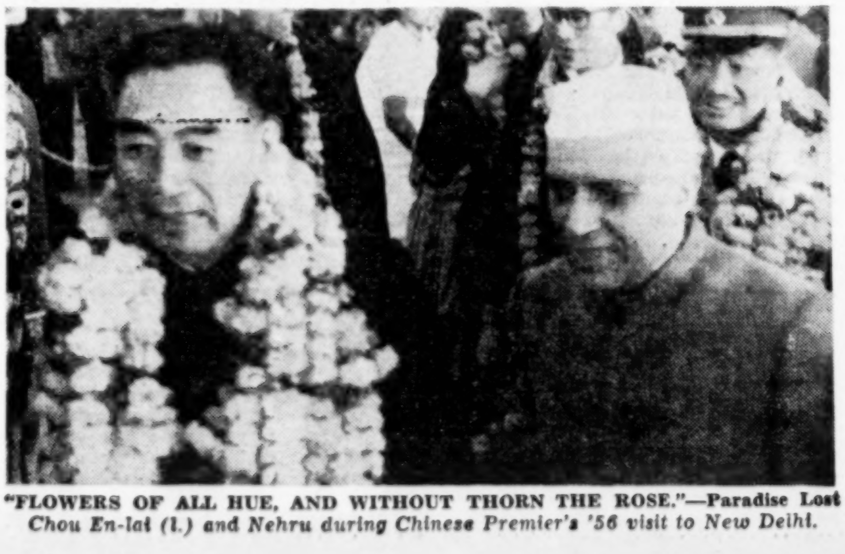
FAMINE IS CHRONIC: The jobless cannot go elsewhere because Kerala has no industries and the hidden unemployment on the land is tremendous. The result is chronic famine in the coastal areas. In July and August, the lean months of the monsoon just before the harvest when food is scarce and prices high, families may go for days without food. Fresh water is always scarce; the abundant water is brackish. Many children, here as elsewhere in Kerala, suffer "itches" (open sores due to malnutrition) and hookworm.

Tuberculosis is common, especially among coir workers, so is filiarsis, whose germs are carried by mosquitoes and one of whose manifestations is elephantiasis. In the crowded Cochin area, where mosquitoes swarm over stagnant and foul-smelling ditches, one out of three people has this disfiguring disease, according to a survey made by the Communist government. Leprosy, the kind which affects fingers, toes and sometimes the face, is also common. Flu, cholera and smallpox break out periodically. Medical facilities are meager, if they exist at all. Most towns don't even have a drug store and "hospitals" are likely to lack even sanitary facilities.

THE COST OF FOOD: All the people of Kerala suffer malnutrition. Rice is the staple food—for those who can afford it: rice dust mixed with plantain for breakfast, rice and spices for dinner and again for supper. But rice at 8 annas (about 10 cents) a measure in the fair-price shops is luxury in a country where the average income is 120 rupees or $25 a year ($2 a month and 6 cents a day). So are spices. The poor eat tapioca, a woody tasteless root vegetable which looks like an oversize sweet potato, and is almost wholly starch. Tapioca has gone up from a half anna to an anna a pound. But a man can feed a family of 7 on tapioca supplemented with a bit of dried fish for about 7 annas a day (roughly 9 cents).

Many families have only one or two meals a day. Bananas and coconuts, which grow in abundance, are too expensive for the poor who, if they own a tree, will sell the fruit rather than eat it. Coffee made from husks costs a fraction of a cent a pound; this is the drink of the poor. In this great tea producing area tea is beyond their means: even tea dust costs 20 cents a pound.

Kerala's two great problems then are land hunger and unemployment. The question being posed throughout the state —and throughout India—is what can the new government do to solve these problems.



"FLOWERS OF ALL HUE, AND WITHOUT THORN THE ROSE."—Paradise Lost
Chou En-lai (l.) and Nehru during Chinese Premier's '56 visit to New Delhi.

Old diplomatic game

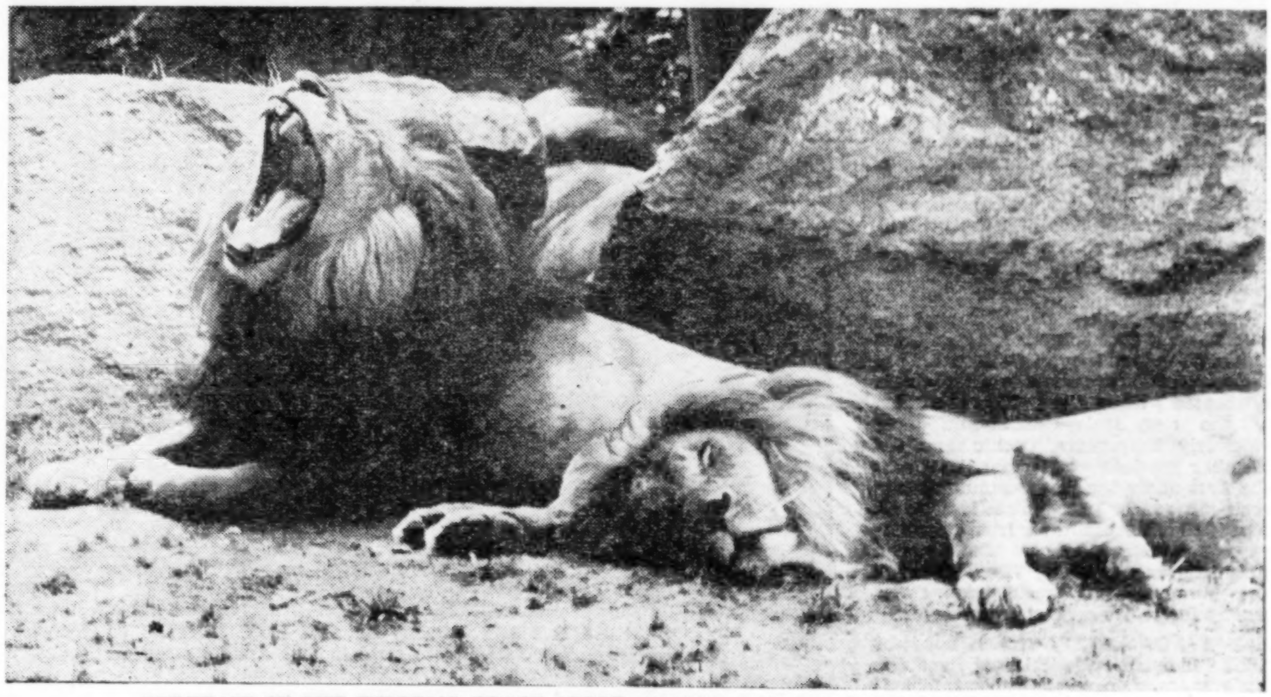
ADMINISTRATION officials expressed confidence today that the Western proposal for a two-year suspension of nuclear tests had improved the United States' defenses against the Soviet propaganda barrage on testing.

There were great doubts, however, that it had measurably improved the chances for reaching a disarmament agreement.
—New York **Times**, August 23, 1957.

U. S. ANTAGONIZE LEADERS WITH STRINGS-ATTACHED AID

SEATO fails to stem Asia's neutralist tide

By Kumar Goshal



PORTRAIT OF THE IMPERIAL BEAST AFTER HAVING HAD HIS BURDEN LAID DOWN
The former colonial peoples have diagnosed his fatigue and predict an early demise

ON SEPT. 22 U.S. Under Secy. of State Christian Herter and presidential adviser James P. Richards returned from a tour of the Far East and reported a "distinct improvement" in the position of strength Washington had presumably built in that area through military alliances and economic subsidies. Recent events in the Far East hardly measured up to their optimistic view.

Some Far Eastern countries have gone through political changes not to Washington's liking. Some changes have taken place in spite of U.S.-sponsored SEATO (South-East Asia Treaty Organiation), which was created especially to prevent them. Other Asian nations are in economic distress; when they look to Washington for assistance, U.S. policy statements seem designed to take advantage of their plight to squeeze political, economic and military concessions from them in return for aid.

INDEPENDENT MALAYA: Through its SEATO and NATO ally Britain, Washington had hoped to maintain in Malaya a military-political base of operations, to store nuclear weapons there for future emergencies. But on Aug. 31 the Federation of Malaya hauled down the Union Jack, formed a republic made up of its nine princely states and two former British colonies. They threw a sop to the princes by making one of them temporary constitutional monarch, but the real power rested in the hands of Prime Minister Abdul Rahman.

The Malayan Fedn. still had to solve these problems:

- **Economic:** Its rubber plantations remain European-owned.
- **Nationality:** 3,000,000 Malayans, 2,300,000 Chinese and 700,000 Indians are all jealously trying to protect their language, culture and economic sphere of influence.
- **Political:** This involves some peaceful solution to the conflict between the ruling Alliance Party and the liberation army (originally organized to fight the Japanese and later British rule) now spread through the jungles; Prime Minister Rahman has asked the liberation army to disarm and surrender but has refused leader Chin Peng's request for unconditional amnesty.

NO NUCLEAR BASES: Despite its problems and needs the Rahman government refused to join SEATO, barred the use of Malaya as a nuclear weapons base and carefully refrained from asking for U.S. economic aid. It signed a mutual defense treaty with Britain, allowed British and Commonwealth troops to remain in Malaya, but denied Britain the right to use its troops there without Malayan approval.

Adhering to SEATO's anti-China policy, Britain, as the power then still ruling Malaya, failed to invite Peking to send a representative to the independence celebration. But China was dramatically represented to the Malayans, "bringing something much more interesting to most people than just plain diplomats" (**N.Y. Times**, 9/2).

Coinciding with the Independence Day celebration, a Malayan trade fair was running a few miles outside the capital of Kuala Lumpur. Peking's "representative" was there, as the **Times** put it, as "a carefully chosen collection of toothpaste, clothes, canned delicacies, crockery, lathes, sewing machines, toys, basketballs and . . . a vacuum bottle . . . About 30,000 people a day—more than came to see the much-publicized Independence Day celebration yesterday—have made it the hit of the fair. Peking is probably quite satisfied with the job its 'representative' is doing."

COALITION IN LAOS: The U.S. has been trying to bring Laos—bordering on Thailand, which harbors SEATO headquarters—under its wing ever since the tiny territory became free of French rule. On May 29 Laos' Premier Souvanna Phouma resigned after failing to obtain parliament's approval of his negotiations with the dissident Pathet Lao (Free Laos). The U.S. and its Western allies then were reported to have "looked forward with satisfaction to the prospect of a [U.S.-oriented] new leader" (**AP**, 8/25).

But Washington-supported candidates shied away from the premiership and, on Aug. 25, Phouma again became premier, returning as head of a coalition of the two leading political parties. His new cabinet immediately declared that Pathet Lao leaders—including Phouma's cousin Souvannavong—would participate in the coalition government to be formed in October and that Pathet Lao itself would take part in the January elections.

The left-wing Pathet Lao, which stands for neutralism, planned economic development and economic aid from both the East and the West, has been ruling two northern provinces since the truce in Indo-China.

THAILAND'S WOES: In Thailand the news was no better for Washington. There was a falling out among Premier Pibul Songgram, Interior Minister and Police Chief Gen. Phao Sriyanond and Defense Minister Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat. The cause apparently was differences about ways of looting the country. A coup engineered by Sarit ousted Pibul and Phao on Sept. 17. The debonair, U.S.-educated Pote Sarasin, who had been serving as SEATO secretary-general, became the new Premier. Phao, who has immense investments in California, was reported making his way West. Pibul dashed into neighboring Cambodia in his Thunderbolt convertible, whence he started negotiations for safe return home.

The nimble Thai leaders, ready to jump on any bandwagon, have always tried to anticipate changes in the balance of power. Continuing to profess loyalty to U.S. policy, they have at the same time kept up an indirect running criticism of Western policy, prepared to embrace neutralism if that seemed expedient. Sarit's newspaper **Sarn Seri**, for example, recently carried a quarter-page cartoon showing Uncle Sam kicking John Bull into the sea and carrying off Thailand in chains. It also runs a Peking-supplied comic strip.

The precautions of the Thai leaders' seemed justified. Most of the newspapers and periodicals, including those with the largest circulation, are openly critical of the West's Asia policy. A recent public opinion poll in Bangkok showed that neutralists and opponents of SEATO outnumbered by 3 to 2 those who favored Western policy.

UNITY IN INDONESIA? Indonesia—where conflict between local leaders of the outlying islands and the central government in Java led the West to hope for the downfall of neutralist-minded President Sukarno—seemed to have put its house in order. A conference of leaders is working out a unity platform.

Former Vice President Hatta, highly influential in the outlying islands and a strong opponent of the Indonesian Communist Party, two weeks ago joined President Sukarno in pledging unity as he prepared for a visit to Peking. Incomplete returns in the Java municipal elections, meanwhile, showed that the CP has jumped from fourth to second place among the Indonesian parties.

THE UNCONTAINED ONES: Recent election gains by the Communists in several Asian countries, in fact, demonstrate that SEATO has failed to "halt the spread of communism." Even in Okinawa, controlled by the U.S. military command, left-wing leader Kamejiro Senaga recently was reelected mayor of the capital city of Naha, in a special election called, as Chicago **Daily News** correspondent Keyes Beech said, "with the sole aim to throw him out of office." To the starving Asians, Beech said, "communism [is] a promise, not a threat" because the people "like what the Communists promise and they don't like things as they are."

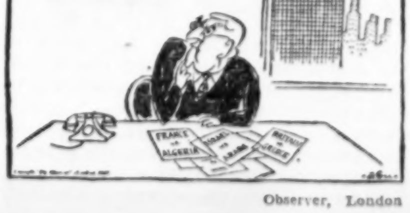
It is to overcome "things as they are" that the government of India, hard pressed for capital to fulfill its second Five-Year Plan, made overtures to the U.S. for a $500,000,000 loan. But the prospects were slim: the State Dept. has already gone on record (**The Reporter**, 10/3) as opposing economic aid to "socialistic," government-owned industries such as those of India. Moscow, meanwhile, has indicated its willingness to up its loan to New Delhi by $25,000,000.

INDIA'S TROUBLES: India's financial difficulty stems from a number of sources. Among them are:

- Excessive defense expenditures, due to U.S. military support to Pakistan with whom India is in dispute over Kashmir.
- Inflation in the Western world, which drives down prices of raw materials India exports even as prices of machinery and finished goods it imports have risen sharply.

All the under-developed countries suffer from these ills; some have the added burden of increased military expenses because of membership in U.S.-sponsored military alliances. This was emphasized by their representatives at the Sept. 25 Washington conference of the World Bank.

At a session of the Intl. Press Institute in Amsterdam last June, Asian newspapermen strongly criticized Washington's Asian policy and suggested a way out: "They condemned alliances with a fading, unenlightened colonialism," the **Christian Science Monitor** said, "asked for better personnel on embassy levels, for a foreign-aid program administered with a more compassionate awareness of Asia's state of mind. They expressed the feeling that the West must comprehend Asia's need before it is too late."

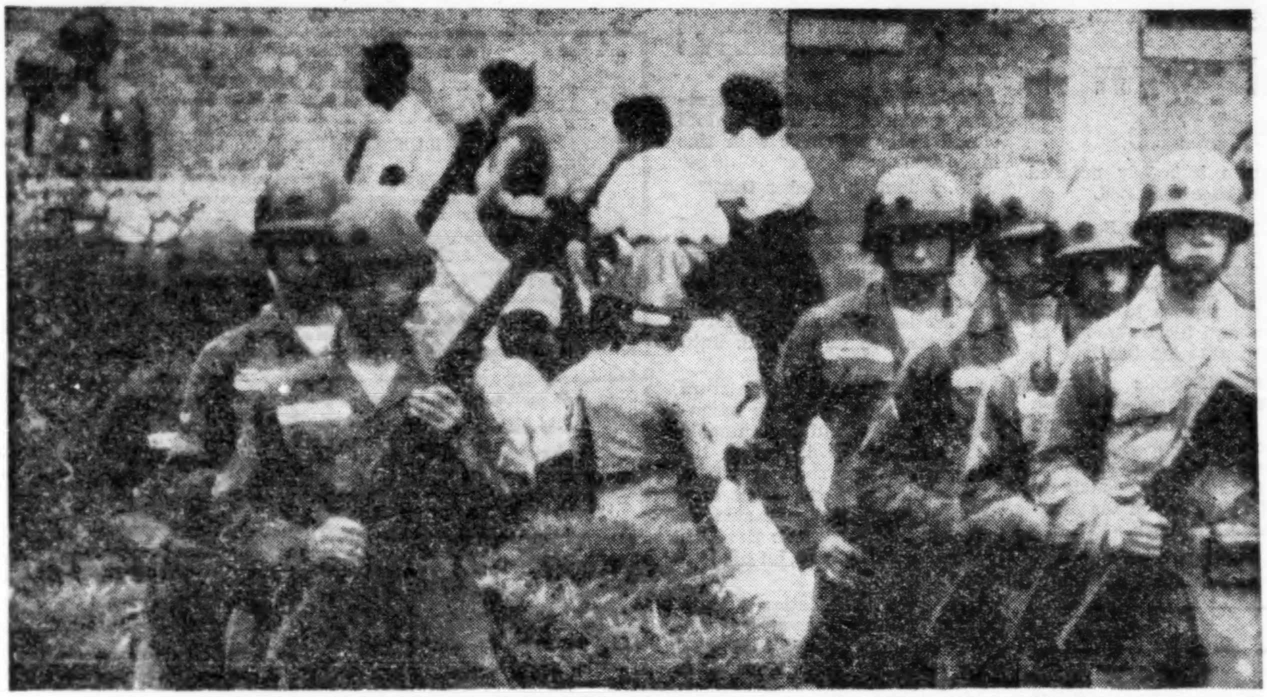


Observer, London

A very good question, professor

At the Tokyo Conference Against A and H. Bombs, Niigata University professor Hironobo Natanabe was told that Dr. Willard Libby of the AEC estimated that the luminous dial of a wrist watch would attack the reproductive organs with 40 times the current annual dose from fall-out. "This," said the professor, was "mathematically correct, but is there anyone who keeps his wrist watch upside-down directly on his reproductive organs?"

—From the London New Statesman, 9/7.



LITTLE ROCK MURAL COME TO LIFE: DEMOCRACY AT THE POINT OF A BAYONET
Army paratroopers guard the way for nine Negro students entering Central High

Little Rock story

(Continued from Page 1)

methods" with "warm red blood" running and "wholesale arrests." A former Arkansas governor called the speech "entirely inflammatory, apparently calculated to stir the emotions of the people." But the people didn't catch fire.

REBEL YELLS: Other Southern firebrands were equally inflammatory. Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-S.C.) said if he were Faubus "I'd proclaim a state of insurrection down there, and I'd call out the National Guard, and I'd then find out who's going to run things in my state." The **Wall St. Journal** quoted an unnamed South Carolinian: "It won't make a bit of difference what happens in Little Rock. We'll sell the public schools to private hands before we integrate. You'll see schools destroyed before the races are mixed." An unnamed Georgia lawmaker was quoted: "There'll be no integration in Georgia in this generation. If they send in troops, we'll fight them in the counties, in the towns and on the city streets."

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) in telegrams to President Eisenhower and Defence Secy. Charles E. Wilson protested what he called "high-handed and illegal methods" and "tactics which must have been copied from the manual issued the officers of Hitler's Storm Troopers."

TRUE SUBVERSIVES: The Washington **Post** commented that Sen. Johnston's call for resistance" . . . comes close to advocacy of sedition. If Mr. Johnston were an ordinary citizen instead of a Senator he might well invite prosecution under the Smith Act." Earlier the paper had said of the firebrands: "These are the true subversives, the people who have cultivated contempt for the Supreme Court and disrespect for law. The crowds of hate mongers, thugs and rabble rousers who have invaded Little Rock are the inevitable spawn of such doctrines. 'Respectable' people who have preached defiance may shrink from acknowledging their parenthood. But the crisis in Little Rock is their child, and it is not pretty."

In a reply to Sen. Russell, President Eisenhower used the strongest language that has come out of the White House during his administration. He said: "When a state, by seeking to frustrate the orders of a Federal Court, encourages mobs of extremists to flout the orders of a Federal Court, and when a state refuses to utilize its police powers to protect against mobs persons who are peaceably exercising their right under the Constitution as defined in such court orders, the oath of office of the President requires that he take action to give that protection. Failure to act in such a case would be tantamount to acquiescence in anarchy and dissolution of the union.

"I must say I completely fail to comprehend your comparison of our troops to Hitler's Storm Troopers. In one case, military power was used to further the ambitions and purposes of a ruthless dictator; in the other to preserve the institutions of free government."

OLD GRAY BLANKET: But there were some softer voices in the South. At the recent Southern Governors Conference a group of "moderates" took the lead and kept the rebel yells in the background. The "moderates" were headed by Gov. LeRoy Collins of Florida who spoke on the topic, "Can a Southerner Be Elected President?" His answer was "Yes, provided . . ." One provision was that a Southern candidate would have to abandon purely sectional interests and get in tune with the "fundamental hopes and feelings of the American people." He would also have to believe "that the decisions of the United States Supreme Court are the law of the land" and "that ours is a land of the law." He advised the South not to "wrap itself in a Confederate blanket and consume itself in racial furor."

Collins was named head of the Governors Conference and was selected for the five-man committee to meet with President Eisenhower on Oct. 1 in an effort to get the troops out of Little Rock. The others were Govs. Luther H. Hodges of North Carolina, Marvin Griffin of Georgia, Frank G. Clement of Tennessee and Theodore R. McKeldin, a Republican, of Maryland.

BAD FOR BUSINESS: But Southern "moderates" are moderate only in degree. They believe in industrialization and improved living standards but are as slow as their wilder brethren on the crucial issue of integration. Gov. Collins, now their acknowledged spokesman, has blocked desegregation in his own state and is personally responsible for a pupil-placement law which to date has kept all Negroes out of white schools in Florida. He also instituted a legal action that is still delaying a Federal court order that a Negro be admitted to the all-white University of Florida.

GOV. LEROY COLLINS
Voice of a changing South

The "moderates," who are deeply concerned with bringing new industries to the South, are genuinely fearful that the integration crisis may doom that program. Gov. Faubus, for example, is chairman of the Industrial Development Committee of the Governor's Conference, but his state ranked 46th in industrial growth in 1956, whereas three other Southern states—Texas, Florida and Georgia—led the nation.

DEMOCRATS DIVIDED: Political repercussions of Little Rock last week were disturbing politicians in both parties, North and South. Republicans virtually abandoned hopes that they could get a two-party system going in the South, but seemed convinced that they would get the decisive Negro vote in Northern industrial big cities.

For the Democrats, the new situation pointed up their internal division. Most Northern Congressional Democrats were strangely silent on the Little Rock crisis, but a few spoke out. Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.) pointed to the contradiction of Arkansas Sen. McClellan's zeal in searching out wrong-doing in the labor movement and his apparent acquiescence in the Faubus folly in his home state.

James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, former Governor, Senator, Supreme Court Justice and Secy. of State, charged that Northern Democrats had "goaded" Eisenhower into the use of troops and called on Dixiecrat leaders to "organize for a united South." The notion of a separate third party in the South was hailed by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.): "I think there is a good chance of it. And I would welcome it. It would mean getting the Dixiecrats out of our party."

UNRELENTLESS ORVAL: In any case, the repercussions would be many and lasting, and no one last week was even trying to predict the final outcome at Little Rock, let alone foretell where and how the next integration crisis would occur. Compliance with the Supreme Court desegregation order was proceeding at different speeds in the border states of Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri and Oklahoma, but complete segregation still prevailed in South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Virginia, Florida, Louisiana and Georgia.

Most politicians weren't making any more sense than the middle-aged woman who lives across the street from Central High School. Sitting on her porch watching the troops, she remarked: "The communists are behind this. My grandmother told me 40 years ago that this would come if we had a Republican President."

Or as Gov. Faubus himself said in his radio address: "I shall continue unrelentlessly on this course."

The labor story

(Continued from Page 1)

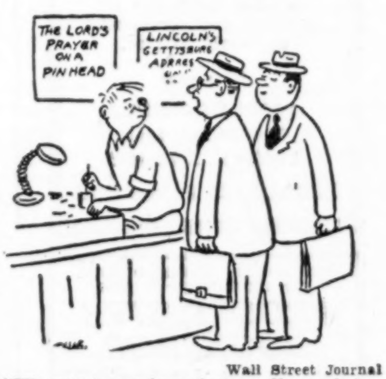
not, Hoffa seemed the front-running man in Miami and boasted, in spite of the new blows against him, that his election was certain. This confidence seemed to be shared by teamster secy.-treas. John F. English, the only member of the AFL-CIO executive council to vote against the ultimatum to the union. He "warned" that Hoffa was "sure" of election and pleaded that the council not cut the "heart" out of the labor movement.

Three other candidates were campaigning in opposition to Hoffa, but on the eve of the convention no one was willing to predict that they could defeat him even if they formed a coalition in support of a single anti-Hoffa man.

A court action brought by 13 rank-and-file teamsters to delay the election on the ground that the convention was rigged for a Hoffa victory was bolstered by a charge that one hand-picked Hoffa delegate from New York was an East Harlem gangster and that another went to jail last month for two years on charges of conspiracy and bribery.

NO NAMES: Godfrey P. Schmidt, attortorney for the 13, promised to produce affidavits challenging the validity of delegates from at least 200 locals throughout the country. Schmidt is an official of the blacklisting agency, AWARE, Inc.

On Sept. 27, three days before the convention was to open, Federal District Judge F. Dickinson Letts granted the 13 an injunction forbidding the convention to elect any officers. The next day that injunction was set aside by a three-judge Court of Appeals which ruled that the union could go ahead with the election as long as it followed the letter of its own constitution, particularly concerning delegates' credentials. Since many of these were challenged before the convention came to order, a long legal wrangle seemed inevitable.



Wall Street Journal
"We want you to put some fine print in a contract."

Although the AFL-CIO resolution against the teamsters called for the elimination of abuses and removal from office of "those who are responsible for the abuses," AFL-CIO president George Meany declined to identify any individuals. But a report by the federation's Ethical Practices Committee, upon which the resolution was based, specified Hoffa, president Dave Beck, and vice presidents Frank W. Brewster of Seattle and Sidney L. Brennan of Minneapolis. The AFL-CIO action made it clear that election of any of the four would lead to the union's ouster.

The union's constitution committee unanimously voted to bar Beck from the status of "president emeritus," which would have meant retention of his $50,000 annual salary plus expenses. This was regarded as a victory for William A. Lee, seventh vice president of the union and head of the Chicago Fedn. of Labor. Lee followed up his gain by tossing his hat into the ring as the convention opened. With the opposition further divided, Hoffa predicted his own election on the first ballot.

Tolerability

WE DO BELIEVE that the effects from fall-out are tolerable in view of the extreme value of the tests to our defensive armament.

—Dr. Willard F. Libby, member of the Atomic Energy Commission, in in CBS television interview, 6/23.

NEW DENATURALIZATION HEARING

Witness against Matles proved a liar by government file

AN INTIMATION of the damage which may be done to Dept. of Justice prosecution methods by the Supreme Court's Jencks decision of last spring has been revealed in the reopening in Brooklyn of denaturalization proceedings against United Electrical union leader James J. Matles.

Matles had been ordered denaturalized by Federal Judge Bruchhausen last winter on testimony of three paid government witnesses. On the strength of the Jencks decision, affirming the right of defense counsel to subpena and cross-examine on the basis of original FBI reports from informer witnesses, Judge Bruchhausen last July ordered the Matles case reopened.

The trial reopened Sept. 23 and the defense had another go at informer Maurice Malkin, based on discrepancies between his original reports to the FBI on Matles and his testimony at the denaturalization trial.

DON'T REMEMBER: Attorney General Brownell refused to turn over any of Malkin's reports on Matles except a signed question-and-answer statement made in 1948. But that was enough to show Malkin a liar and the prosecution an accomplice.

In the trial last winter Malkin said he saw Matles at many Communist meetings. In his "Q. and A." statement of 1948 to the Immigration Service, Malkin was asked:

"Q. Did you also attend meetings, caucuses, conventions and closed Party meetings with this individual?

"A. I don't remember that."

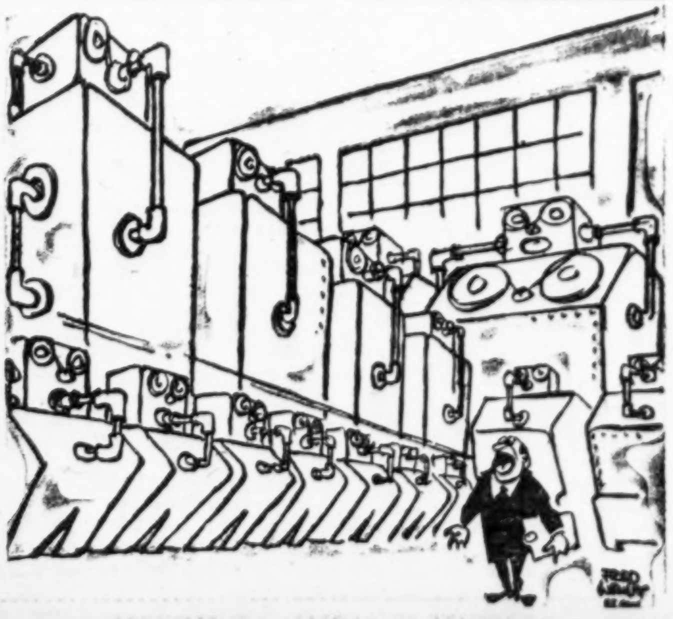
HE WASN'T IN U.S.: At the Matles trial last winter Malkin said he first saw Matles in 1931. In his 1948 "Q. and A." he testified to knowing Matles during 1924-5-6. Matles, of Rumanian birth, did not arrive in the U.S. until 1929.

Malkin also identified a picture of Matles in a 1947 **Life** magazine which he had been unable to identify in 1948. During his testimony at the re-opened trial he admitted to a lie at the earlier proceeding when he said he had not conferred with the U.S. prosecutor, Gliedman, on his testimony.

Last week the Matles defense started whittling away at the testimony of a second paid witness, Joseph Zack Kornfeder,

Robeson concert Oct. 18 at Oakland church

PAUL ROBESON will give a concert Friday evening, Oct. 18, at the Saint's Rest Baptist Church, 2723 San Pablo Av., Oakland, Calif. Proceeds will go to the church's building fund. Tickets are $1.50 and $2, obtainable by telephoning Twin Oaks 3-3566 or at the church from 7-9 p.m. after Oct. 14. Pastor of the church is the Rev. Joe Wesley Jacobs.



"Who's in charge here?" Drawing by Fred Wright

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CALENDAR

Chicago

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11
"USSR IN TRANSITION"

LeRoy Wolins, who made headlines by reaching the Sixth World Youth Festival without passport, reports on 1½ months in the USSR and Czechoslovakia. First public report in Chicago on the Festival. First American showing of Festival's official documentary movie, plus exciting color slides. Adm. 90c.
32 W. Randolph, Hall B-2 8:15 P.M.
Ausp: Chi. Coun. Amer.-Sov. Friendship.

Los Angeles

AMERICAN LIFE—YESTERDAY AND TODAY
JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, Lecture Series **WED., OCT. 9th**, Mr. Lawson will discuss his play "Processional" (1925), the drama of the twenties. PLACE: 800 S. Plymouth Blvd. TIME: 8:30 p.m., Admission: 90c. Further inform. DU 3-4780.

UNITARIAN PUBLIC FORUM
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Fri., Oct. 18, 8 p.m. sharp
2936 W. 8 St. Adm: 75c

MAUD RUSSELL, expert reporter on **FAR EAST**, speaks at 3335 Country Club Drive, for the **BELLAMY CLUB**, Tues., Oct. 28, 7:30 p.m., on the topic—**"PEOPLES CHINA TODAY."** Discussion follows

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY FORUM
"THE EVENTS IN LITTLE ROCK AND THE FIGHT FOR NEGRO EQUALITY"
Speaker: Grace Bennett
Friday, Oct. 11, 8:15 p.m.
1702 E. 4 St., Los Angeles

Newark, N.J.

Reception in Honor of
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MARTHA STONE
Guest Speakers:
John T. McManus, Nat'l Guardian
Ammon Hennacy, Catholic Worker
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WEDNESDAYS (beginning Oct. 23)
400 Years of Philosophy
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The Changing Face of Africa & Asia
—**Kumar Goshal**
9:00-10:30 P.M.
THURSDAYS Beginning Oct. 24)
Trends & Leaders in the USSR, Eastern Europe, China—**F. G. Clarke**
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ELECTION CAMPAIGN RALLY
Sat., Oct. 5th, 8:15 p.m. Joyce Cowley, mayoralty candidate of S.W.P. speaks on "Juvenile Delinquency—its cause and its solution." 116 University Place. Sponsor: Socialist Workers Party.

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DR. CLARK FOREMAN'S coast-to-coast barnstorming tour this month on behalf of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee's campaign to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee started with visits to Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Columbus, Yellow Springs and Cincinnati the first week.

Here is the rest of his schedule: St. Louis Oct. 9; Kansas City Oct. 10; Seattle Oct. 12; Portland Oct. 13-14; San Francisco Oct. 15-16; Los Angeles area Oct. 17-18-19; Salt Lake area Oct. 20-21; Denver Oct. 22-23; Minneapolis Oct. 24-25; Madison Oct. 26-27; Milwaukee Oct. 28.

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TEVYA WITH HIS WIFE GOLDE (r.) AND DAUGHTER
"A man, which is to say, one of God's creatures."

THEATER IN NEW YORK

Boiberik to Fleugel St.

IT'S A LONG HAUL from Sholem Aleichem's Boiberik in Czarist Russia to the razzle-dazzle of Burlesque's Fleugel Street, but the variety-minded people who go under the name of Banner Productions made the trip in high style last week at the Carnegie Hall Playhouse in Manhattan. And that's not all: they've got a Children's Theater slated for Saturdays and Sundays (opening Oct. 12) and readings from new plays set for Monday nights, when neither Tevya's horse nor Lilly White's fans are on the premises. But let's begin at the beginning:

Arnold Perl, who wrote the enchanting **World of Sholem Aleichem**, has gone back to the grand master of Yiddish writing for a new play, based on one of the best known of Sholem Aleichem's characters—Tevya the dairyman. The play, directed by Howard Da Silva, is called **Tevya and His Daughters**, seven in number, three of whom appear in the play, and two of whom find themselves husbands. It is running six nights a week (except Monday) through October at the Carnegie Playhouse and, if it does not have the same dappled charm and humor of Perl's earlier play, it is still moving theater, with the rollicking fun and sweet sadness that is Sholem Aleichem.

THIS IS TEVYA: In the role of Tevya, the poor Jew who delivers milk and eggs and cheese to the rich summer people in a resort village near Kiev, Mike Kellin gives a touching performance. Here is Tevya, talking to his God and his horse with equal respect; praising his hard-pressed but ingenious wife ("she makes noodles out of air. To this she adds water and we have noodle soup"); remonstrating futilely with his daughters ("Seven mouths to feed, not including the horse") who are caught up in the new spirit that swept Russia at the turn of the century; engaging in endless philosophical argument, replete with moral homilies and Talmudic misquotations, with anyone who crosses his path. Golde, his wife, trying to help someone else get a word in, says to him: "When you're listening, you're talking."

The play is mainly Kellin's, and while there is plenty of temptation for ham (please pardon the expression) in characterizing Tevya, there is none in the playing. Anna Vita Berger is appropriately harried and exasperated as the mother of the household. The daughters are lovely but their speech and their manner (with due regard for a new generation) seem to make for too much contrast with Tevya and their mother. SergeHovey's music is chairming.

ABOUT FLEUGEL STREET: The second Banner production is called **Best of Burlesque** and it is being played Friday and Saturday nights at midnight for the young stay-up-lates and forty-pluses looking back with nostalgia on the gay younger years. It is a friendly spoof, in narration and performance, describing burlesque as an entertainment form and recreating the exitement and hoyden humor that surrounded it. It does it well, with the help of a drummer and a piano player who are just great.

At one side of the stage a lovely and proper Sherry Britton, no mean peeler herself (glossary is provided in the program), introduces each number with a verbal description whose occasional archness is not her fault. But there is nothing coy about the numbers (there never was). Here is the Fleugel Street sketch about the man who never gets there; the rowdy hotel room sequence "Room and Bored," baggy pants and panting girls and all.

THE SPECIALTIES: The girls in the line are an authentic recreation. They represent all the shapes and voices and fantastic costumes that made their numbers an incredible distortion of musical theater. Lilly White, who is as fair as her name, and has a nice touch for satire, demonstrates the fan dance and the balloon dance, and is helped by a stuck zipper in an abortive strip number to stay within the bounds of the New York City code. Tom Poston and Vini Faye are wonderfully funny as the comedians, and the producers have wisely given them the big play, for slam-bang comedy was the heart of burlesque.

If the name Bozo Snyder makes you smile, **Best of Burlesque** is for you; if you wonder why your father gets an odd light in his eye whenever he hears "A Pretty Girl Is Like A Melody," drop in some week-end midnight and find out.

—James Aronson

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Two people named Melish

What is Holy Trinity to me?
A church, some friends, a place to be?
A certain word, 'Democracy'?
What is Holy Trinity to me?
The House I live in . . . .

AS ONE BROUGHT UP a Presbyterian, who later joined the remarkable First Unitarian Church in Los Angeles led by Rev. Stephen Fritchman—to find a home with the "Piscalopians," as we used to call them, seems on the surface to be a little strange. The answer, of course, lies in the quality of Holy Trinity and the people there. Especially the Melishes, what they stand for and what they do.

They are deeply religious people in the truest and finest sense of the word. Aside from keeping an important church running, they have been seriously and consistently engaged in the job of making a few parts of heaven come true on earth. This can be said to be on the program of many churches and organizations. But Holy Trinity and the Melishes seem to do a better job in the face of more difficulties and outside opposition than most. Their strength and influence, in relation to their modest congregation, are impressive.

First, they are an interracial church. Many different races and groups participate but the Negro people, in particular, are represented at all levels,— in the pews, on the committees, and in the leadership of the Vestry. How many churches, or indeed "progressive" organizations can you name where Negroes not only take part in the proceedings but where they truly feel at home?

REV. WM. HOWARD MELISH
The religion is applied

THE INFLUENCE of the church is constantly reaching out into the community, and, indeed, the nation. William Howard Melish's sermons and writings are read and quoted far beyond the confines of Holy Trinity. His sermon on the Braden Case, for instance, was printed up in 15,000 copies, reached church people in all parts of the country and was sent to 5,000 leading citizens of Kentucky. It is credited with making an important contribution to the exoneration of Carl and Anne Braden.

On Brooklyn Heights there is a teenage gang problem (similar to communities in every large city in the country). The young people, in particular the Puerto Rican youth, have no place to go but the streets. So here again it was Holy Trinity which stepped into the situation, threw open its doors to bi-monthly dances, arranged swims and picnics in the summer months. They organized the gangs into the Trinity Teenage Club and are doing a swell job with the kids in a situation that requires the greatest patience, perseverance and courage.

I FIRST BECAME CONNECTED with the church in 1952 when the idea for a children's chorus in Brooklyn Heights began to develop. The church not only made a rehearsal hall and piano available but Mary Jane Melish undertook the job of getting members, calling parents, collecting dues and the rest of it. As a result of this friendly and helpful atmosphere, the chorus grew and flowered. Later we put on in concert a children's cantata for peace, written by Roslyn Rosen and myself. This was then produced as a 16-mm movie with the help of Holy Trinity, the Melishes, and many friendly neighbors. The film, "When We Grow Up," made its way around the United States, being shown in many churches as well as peace organizations.

Since then I have made musical contributions to the church, at the annual Negro History Week celebration, among others. Naturally, a composer is prejudiced in favor of those who like and appreciate his work. But it is a special pleasure to attend a church luncheon and discover that every one present has been given a copy of one's latest song, "Black and White," and be asked to lead them in singing it.

Among my projects for work is a symphonic-choral ballet based on the "Song of Songs." I travel along with William Howard Melish's inspiration and blessing in this plan to make some of the ancient human precepts of the Old and New Testament came alive for today.

SO, IT WAS with a peculiarly personal shock that I read the news of the bishop's closing down of Holy Trinity, the only resort he had left, apparently, to try to silence the Melishes and the congregation that has stood by them so long. In a time when McCarthyism is being discredited, when un-American committees are having a much harder time in terrorizing individuals and communities, when the integration which Holy Trinity has always practiced is being enforced in the deep South—this setback to the Melishes and their flock is an anachronism. With the help of decent and forward looking people it can only be temporary.

—Earl Robinson

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Contributions to meet the legal expenses and cost of publicity are sorely needed. They may be sent to Miss Anna May Mason, Treasurer, Parishioners' Appeal Fund, 157 Montague St., Brooklyn 81, N. Y. Argument on the legal appeal will be heard Oct. 8.